

JACK'S FIDELITY.

From Dicken's "CASTLE IN THE AIR."

IF ever a sailor was fond of good sport,
'Mongst the girls, why that sailor was I;
Of all fives and sorts I'd a wife at each port;
But, when that I saw Polly Ply,
I hail'd her my lovely, and gav'd her a kiss,
And swore to bring up once for all;
And from that time Black Barnaby spied us, till this,
I've been constant and true to my Poll.

And yet now all sorts of temptations I've stood;
For I afterwards fail'd round the world,
And queer let we saw of the devil's own brood
Wherever our sails we unfurl'd;
Some with faces like charcoal, and others like chalk,
Already our hearts to o'erhaul;
"Don't you go to love me, my good girls said I—walk;
I've sworn to be constant to Poll."

I met with a squaw, out at India beyond,
All in glass and tobacco-pipes dress'd;
What a dear pretty monster! so kind and so fond
That I never was a moment at rest.
With her bobs at her nose, and her quaw, quaw, quaw,
All the world like a bantling doll;
Says I—"You Miss Copperkin, just hold your jaw,
For I shall be constant to Poll."

Then one near Sumatra, just under the line,
As fond as a witch in a play;
"I loves you, says she, and just only be mine,
Or by poison—I'll take you away."
"Curse your kindness, says I, but you can't frighten me;
You don't catch a gudgeon this haul;
If I do take your rais-bane, why then do you see,
I shall die true and constant to Poll."

But I escap'd from them all; tawny, lilly, and black,
And merrily weather'd each storm;
And, my neighbour to please, full of wonders came back;
But what's better I'm grown pretty warm.
And so now to sea I shall venture no more,
For I know, being rich, I've no call;
So I'm bring up your case—do my duty on shore,
And I'll be constant to POLL.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

The following account of the English method of planting fruit trees, forming orchards, and making them a subject of sufficient consequence to fill a corner in the paper during the winter months—and at the same time meet the approbation of your readers, I shall not think it worth while to transcribe it.

It has become an article of considerable importance to the country, and will be yet more so from the enhanced price of Rum and Spirituous Liquors: It is an object which deserves some consideration; and offers encouragement to the grower, to bestow more care, and attention in the manufacturing of it, than has usually been done.—As he will be likely to obtain a price, in proportion to such additional trouble and expense, and in proportion to its goodness.

The present is transcribed from one of Mr. M. Thali's Works lately published in England—a celebrated modern writer on agricultural affairs, whose writings are held in the first estimation.

The reception this meets with may determine me, at some future period, to send you extracts on other subjects of rural economy—and though they may not have been intended for this climate—yet will afford some information to the country, and may furnish useful hints to improve upon.

December 1, 1794.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in Hertfordshire and Gloucestershire.

THE Cultivation of Fruit Trees, for the sole purpose of Liquor, is peculiar to the western provinces.—The southern counties, where the London markets are over stocked with fruit, make a sort of liquor from the surplus; but the eastern, the northern, and the midland counties may be said to be as much unacquainted with the business of a Liquor Orchard, as they are with that of a Vineyard. Even Staffordshire, which is divided from the cider country by a narrow ridge of hill only, has not, generally speaking, a barrel of cider within it.

Hertfordshire has ever borne the name of the first cider country—Gloucestershire, however, claims a preference in the two most celebrated fruit liquors the district affords—Worcestershire, and Monmouthshire have their claims of excellency. May-hill, may be considered as the centre of this division of the cider country.

Fruit Liquor is here an object of rural economy; and, though inferior to most other of its objects, was a secondary inducement to my visiting the district. In 1783, however, I was unfortunate: it was not a general fruit year. But this year (1788) has made up for the disappointment. There are men who will this year make 100 hogheads, that, in 1783 did not "wet the press."

But the management of orchards and their produce, though it enters into the practice of almost every occupier of land, is far from being properly understood. The primary object of Farmers, in general, has been that of supplying their own immoderate consumption. The markets for sale liquor has hitherto been confined. In a plentiful year it has barely paid for the slavery of making it. But the late extension of canals, and other inland navigations, and most especially one, which is now extending between the Severn and the Thames, together with the present facility of land carriage, have already extended, and will in all probability still farther extend the market for fruit liquor; and there may be, henceforward, some encouragement for the manufacturing of sale liquor; the right management of which is a mystery, which few men are versed in, and which I have found somewhat difficult to fathom.

I have, however, been the more diligent in my application to this subject, as it is an art which has never

Devonshire and its adjoining Counties form another division; which, though upon the whole much inferior to this, produces one species of liquor (the Galeside cider) which is in high estimation.

been duly investigated. The entire subject having never undergone an analytical examination, no man can be said to have a view of it, sufficiently comprehensive, to raise every part to the requisite degree of perfection. The "Cidermen"—(the buyers of sale liquor) are far advanced in the ordering of the liquor; but are unacquainted with the management of orchards; while the occupiers of orchards are, mostly, as unacquainted with the proper management of the fruit they grow. A general view of the whole art cannot, therefore, fail of having its use, even in the cider countries.

In taking this view, it will be convenient to examine the two main branches separately; under the heads Management of Orchards. Management of Fruit Liquor.

[To be continued.]

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE, Jamaica Spirits by the Hoghead, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in

the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A FARM, in Charlestown, in the County of Washington, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well wooded and watered, cuts about Thirty Tons of Hay, and Pasture in Proportion; Two small Dwelling-Houses thereon; one third Part of the Purchase Money being paid down, the Purchaser may have Two Installments for the Remainder.

Also, a FARM, in South Kingstown, within Two Miles and an Half of the Court-House, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, a Dwelling-House, and an excellent Orchard, well wooded and watered, to be sold on the Terms above laid.—For Terms, apply to

JONATHAN J. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 1, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed,

by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Estate of STEPHEN POTTER, late of said South-Kingstown, deceased, represented Insolvent; and the Time having been nearly expired, and the Business not finished, the said Council hath allowed Three Months longer, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, from the 10th Day of this Instant, November.—We do hereby notify all Persons, having Demands against said Estate, that we will attend on the Business, at the Dwelling-House of Major HENRY POTTER, in said Town, on the last Saturdays of the Months of November and December, in the Afternoon; and at our Dwellings the remaining Part of the whole Time, to receive their Demands;—and all Persons that Neglect to bring in their Demands, within said Time, will be foreclosed.

JONATHAN J. HAZARD, Commis.
JOHN SEGAR, sioners.

N. B. All Persons that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, unto the Subscriber,

ABIGAIL POTTER, Administratrix.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 27, 1794.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, from the Appearance of the Records in the Secretary's Office of this State, Fifty Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Four Pence, is due to John Butten, of Hopkinton, Labourer, for his Services as a Soldier in this State's Service during the late War, for which a Certificate appears to have been delivered out by the Secretary; but no Note granted by the Treasurer, as it is not known to whom said Certificate was delivered.—This is to give Notice of the above Circumstance, and request any Person, who may possess or have any Knowledge of said Certificate, to inform the Subscriber thereof, before the sitting of the General Assembly in January next, for which Information a reasonable Compensation shall be paid, by

REYNOLDS BARBER,

Attorney to said John Butten.

Exeter, December 5 1794.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Providence, November 29, A. D. 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Silas Casey, and Warton Casey, both of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Merchants, in their private Capacity, also the Creditors of Casey, Son and Greene, Merchants, in Company, and also Casey and Greene, Merchants, in Company, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, then and there to show Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of the Petition of the said Silas Casey, and Warton Casey, for the Benefit of the Act passed June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secy.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM

of JAMES CONGERSHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land; with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. MOSS,
ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1794.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

to the highest Bidder, at Little-Redd

Hill, in South Kingstown, on Wednesday

the Twenty-fourth Day of December next,

that valuable FARM, situate in said Town,

known by the Name of the Brenton Farm,

now in the Possession of Mr. Samuel Stan-

ton; said Farm contains, by Estimation,

about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres,

Part Meadow, Part Pasture, and Part Ara-

ble Land, with a sufficient Quantity of

good Timber and Wood, for the Use of

said Farm. The above Farm is well water-

ed, and is about Four Miles from the

Court-House in the County of Washington.

—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and

Place of Sale.

November 17, 1794.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any

State in the Union.—From the Convenience in

Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descrip-

tions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Amundance

required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient

to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Re-

tail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—

Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and

Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. He gives

Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Coun-

try will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours

gratefully acknowledged.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies

and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him

with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that

he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTO-

RY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest

Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single

Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatters, and

Clothiers JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good

and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this

or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on

agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care

and Dispatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards

with a Semicle, NATHANIEL LYON, Newport,

Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken

in Pay; also good tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on

good Security.

He has also for SALE,

A Quantity of HATTERS' and SPINNING WOOL.

* The above Skins must be extended while they are

drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.

Newport, November 10, 1794.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in

Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, on

excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE,

STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the Rear, and a

GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the

Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens

Twenty Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mr.

BENTLEY.—Payments will be made early.—For

Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1794.

[N^o 1705.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 1.

MR. MOORE made a motion that a committee should be appointed to report a method for the more regular and effectual promulgation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin rose and observed, that in a country so extensive as America, and where the people are so widely scattered, it was a work of immense difficulty to have a regular and accurate account of the measures of government communicated through every part of the union. The importance of this object, was equal to its difficulty. At the present time, government is a subject of such general agitation in those parts of the world with which we are most acquainted, and connected, that the opinions and passions of men are there in a state of high fermentation. This country has a share of it, and, upon the common principles of human nature, that is unavoidable. Circumstances have, on this occasion, given to the American governments a kind of importance, which, from a comparison of ourselves to the rest of the world, we should not have presumed to arrogate. Legislation is in its nature a *practical* subject, and all men of sense and observation, in their reasonings upon it, give great weight to experience. One single fact is, in their view, more important than whole volumes of ingenious theory and declamation. As we regard the happiness of our country, and as we regard the success of this kind of government, which has the rights and happiness of men for its object, we ought to do all in our power to guard against the dangers to which it is exposed, and to cultivate it to the highest possible perfection. Mr. Baldwin considered this country as imminently exposed to danger on two quarters. One of these was the love of power in overbearing individuals, which will forever stimulate them to sacrifice the rights and happiness of others to their own raging passion. On the other hand, there may arise a jealous and groundless apprehension of this passion, where it does not exist, which goes to the destruction of all confidence in those who are in public trust, and which defeats all their efforts for the public good. It was not material to determine which of these was most likely to be the source of frequent and formidable danger. It is not improbable that the one or the other will be found by experience to predominate at different times from the accidents which bring different men into place. Reverting to the motion just now made, Mr. Baldwin observed that if the people are properly informed, and do their duty, it will be easy to guard against both these evils. That there will be ambitious men even in this age, and in this country, there can be no doubt, nor that ambition will here practice its old efforts; to pretend that this age or country will be exempted, is at best a mark of ignorance or folly. The love of power is one of the first and strongest passions in the human breast. The talents which vindicate their way to the first places in government, are most frequently accompanied with a proportionable share of ambition. This is equally the case in limited governments as in others. Perhaps it will even be found to be more so. The greater the limitations, the more restrictive and uneasy, will be the passion. The shorter the chain which limits their indulgence, the more will it be quarrelled with. Our government is not founded on an idea that this disposition does not exist, but it guards against its ill effects. If proper attention is paid to preserve as far as possible, the exact distribution of powers between the federal and state governments, and between the different departments and officers of government, and if the conduct of public functionaries be surrounded with light, there is great reason to hope that they will keep each other in their proper places, and that, for a long time to come, the public happiness will be secured.

Mr. Baldwin then spoke of the second description of persons before mentioned, and from whom he said much danger and trouble might be expected in all free governments. They were always grumbling and finding fault with public men and public measures. Like the former, these people also are commonly actuated by ambition, and frequently by that of the most dangerous and blackest kind. No measures were so good, and no men so honest, as to escape their attack, yet they never apply any remedy. Follow them through their whole lives, and you find few instances of any good which they have done. A conscious inferiority of character prevents them from seeking openly places of the first confidence, till they have, by their poison in the dark destroyed those whom their fellow-citizens had always considered as their superiors in wisdom and honesty. They do not hesitate to destroy the peace of society, and destroy the happiness of a whole community, to get into office themselves, and to indulge their ambition. It cannot be too much regretted that such a shameful course should from the fears and ignorance of society, become so much a high road to places of office and trust. People would not suffer such things, were it not that they are so much in the dark. For that reason these men are always most at work, and do most mischief in the darkest corners. Those whole eyes are weak, or who sit in bad light, are most easily made to see spectres, and goblins, and in their most hideous forms.

The only cure against these mischiefs is to pour in light into every corner of the country. Let all the measures of the government be accompanied by a blaze of day, and like the birds of night these animals are dislodged. They cannot bear the light.

It can scarcely be conceived, by those who have no call to visit the interior and more retired parts of the

country, how much the peace of our society is disturbed by the malicious propagation of political falsehood. The most wicked lies are kept in circulation, for months together, and before they can be effectually contradicted, the people have almost become frantic. For example, Mr. Baldwin mentioned, (and Editors of newspapers in every part of the union, ought to quote this part of his objections as a *Caution* in future) that it had been asserted that a poll tax of forty shillings per head, has been laid on all the inhabitants, that the excise has been extended to *subat*, to *looms*, and to the instruments of husbandry, and that the late draughts of the eighty thousand militia are sold to France to carry on the war!! It is probable, that riots and insurrections are fomented by these rumours more than by all other causes. In a constant and regular publication of all that is done could be made to reach every part of the United States, it would be an effectual, and, perhaps the only cure of these mischiefs. The people of this extensive country have, for these ten years, enjoyed all the essential benefits of society, on very easy terms. A man with five or six hundred acres of land is scarcely called upon for a dollar of taxes in a year. Perhaps no people on earth ever enjoyed so fully the benefits of society, with so few burdens. Is it not a distressing consideration, that when we have so few real evils, we should create to ourselves imaginary ones, that gives us so much useless uneasiness? Some wrong measures have taken place, and hereafter will take place, and nobody can expect that any kind of measures will give *universal* satisfaction. This would be to expect that the government should be perfect and the people perfect. There is reason to hope that the government will become more wise and cautious from experience, and that fewer of their measures will be obnoxious. But we need only to know our condition, and to be able to compare it to that of the rest of the world, to feel happy, and to do all in our power not to disgrace in the outset, the fair experiment in government which this country has already so strongly recommended to the rest of the world. Mr. Baldwin was persuaded that the more public measures were understood, the more this would be a common sentiment. He concluded by recommending some further and more extensive provision on the subject contemplated in the motion under consideration.

A committee were appointed to prepare a report on the subject.

Mr. Parker gave in a report from the select committee appointed to take into consideration that part of the President's speech which recommended opening a trade with the Indians.

The committee were of opinion that the plan suggested might be carried into execution for an expense of an hundred thousand dollars. The matter was referred to a committee of the whole House on Thursday next. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Giles then moved to go into a committee of the whole House, on the bill to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States.

The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hillhouse having spoke for some time, Mr. Dayton rose next. He began by remarking that it was not to be expected that he was to make any observations on what had been said by the member just sat down, as he did not bear ten words that the gentleman said. This was owing to noise in the House.

The committee after some time, rose, the chairman reported progress, and, at half past 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

AN EXTRACT.

THE deplorable consequences of violent parties and factions, in a free country, are well known to every reader of history. The late bloody scenes transacted in France, confirm the facts, furnished by the histories of Greece and Rome on this subject, and naturally impel a curious mind, to the minute inquiry into the importance of some steady power, or principle in government, which shall prevent, or crush faction in its infancy. After a full examination of the subject, I am disposed to believe that power will be found only in the *executive* department of government. To show the grounds of this opinion, and obviate some popular notions on this point, it is necessary to be more particular.

The following I take to be a just description of our American governments.

The people, or individuals, who compose the political body, form a *nation* or *state*. The instrument or set of political association, is the *Constitution*. This constitution is the agreement of the people to form themselves in a corporate body, which body shall have a single will. The constitution also designates the mode in which this shall be collected and carried into effect. This mode consists in the creation of the legislative and the executive. The people, in their political or corporate capacity, are the *nation* or *state*. In these people, resides the power and right of creating the legislative body; that is, the right of election; the primary, fundamental, and sole active power, which the individuals of a nation can personally exercise in government.

The legislative body, is the *substitute and representative* of the whole nation; and vested with full discretionary powers, to express the will of the nation. This will, collected from the representatives, is announced and declared by the laws. The law then, or this public will of the *nation* or *state*, is the *supreme authority*, or *active sovereignty*.

It is usually said, that the *sovereignty* resides in the

people. This is not accurate, and it is a mode of expression that leads the minds of unthinking persons into mischievous errors. From this mode of speaking, men have been led to believe, that little collections of citizens, not a hundredth or thousandth part of the nation, have a right, as sovereigns, to controul or resist the legislative or executive authority. This is a false and dangerous doctrine.

It appears to me, that it is more correct to say, the people have the primary right of association in a body politic, of determining the mode, in which their wills shall be collected, and of creating the national sovereignty; that is, they have the power of forming the government, rather than the power of exercising the sovereignty. The individuals can exercise no powers but those of election; the nation can exercise no sovereign powers, but by its instrument. The power of the nation is composed of the united powers of individuals; this union of powers is absolutely necessary, to form the sovereignty of that nation. Where this union of powers resides, there resides the *active sovereignty*. Where is this centre? this rallying point? in the general will; that is, in the laws. This appears to me to be the accurate mode of expression—the sovereignty of a nation is in the *public will*, which is found only in the laws. The acts of individuals, necessary in the process of collecting their powers to a point, are *private acts*, rather than acts of a *supreme power* or *sovereignty*.

The true definition of our form of government in America, is a "Representative Republic," or "Representative Democracy."—*Republic* and *Democracy*, may well enough be considered as synonymous; but if either is used to describe our government, without the word *Representative* prefixed, the definition is false and incorrect.

By the Ship *Carlisle*, Capt. Potter, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia, and the Ship *Hope*, Capt. Swaine, arrived at New Bedford, from London, we have the following Advertisements:

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

VIENNA, September 17.

THE news from Poland is by no means favourable to the Powers allied for the subjugation of that country. The insurrection is not only general in the Provinces which it was intended to dismember, but even in those parts of their own countries which lie contiguous. The insurgents have attacked with success a Prussian corps near Fraustadt, and forced to retreat to Clogaw, in Silesia. They have rendered themselves masters of Kalesch and Poluania, and have intercepted a large convey of provisions and ammunition which was on its road from Breslau to the Prussian army. The insurgents have also penetrated into Upper Silesia, whence they have carried off a great quantity of cattle and storage, and have found so many partisans among the inhabitants, that the Court of Berlin is afraid that Silesia will follow the example which the Insurgents have set them. A similar spirit has been evinced in Livonia, where not only the flat country, but the principal towns have evinced a disposition to revolt.

Our Court, which entered into the views of the King of Prussia, has now an opportunity of discovering the imprudence of such conduct.—It is asserted that the Polish Patriots are either on the point of declaring war against the Emperor, or that they have already declared it by their actions.

It is said that the Austrian troops in Poland have experienced a check, and that in Galicia symptoms have been evinced, which do not partake of that attachment which that province has hitherto professed to the power of Austria.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Letters, and particularly the official accounts from Warsaw, of the 9th inst, gives us the most ample details of the circumstances attending the retreat of the Prussians, on the night between the 5th and 6th.

Various causes contributed to this retreat. The insurgents in Great Poland not only cut off the supplies of provisions and ammunition from the army of his Prussian Majesty, but also cut off the communication between the other parts of his dominions and his camp, in the environs of which the Poles had demolished all the streets, and attempted to entrap the Prussians in a number of Grand abbas, which the rubbish enabled them to form.

In the pursuit, the Prussians were miserably slaughtered; the streets through which they passed, were covered with the carcasses of men and horses.

The enraged Prussians fled like mad dogs, destroying in their way, all the houses of the peasants; so that the places through which they passed, are as dreary as a desert.

In their march to Great Poland, they have but a melancholy prospect of penetrating into the country, the insurgents having carried off all the magazines and armaments, and occupied the strong places in force, and are firmly determined to oppose them.

If the Warsaw papers do not overcharge their accounts, the King of Prussia is in great danger of being cut off, with his whole army.

The insurgents have possessed themselves also of Patern, a city with a fortified castle, which is the centre of the government of the whole province.

A report prevails, but unauthenticated by any date, that an action has already taken place, between the Poles and Prussians, in which the latter have been beaten.

Yesterday the Prince of Rosenberg was to have departed for Italy, to pass the winter at Pisa, all matters here being already arranged with the British Commissioners. These also were preparing for their departure, willing

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1794.

[N° 1705.]

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 1.

MR. MOORE made a motion that a committee should be appointed to report a method for the more regular and effectual promulgation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin rose and observed, that in a country so extensive as America, and where the people are so widely scattered, it was a work of immense difficulty to have a regular and accurate account of the measures of government communicated through every part of the union. The importance of this object, was equal to its difficulty. At the present time, government is a subject of such general agitation in those parts of the world with which we are most unacquainted, and connected, that the opinions and passions of men are there in a state of high fermentation. This country has a share of it, and, upon the common principles of human nature, that is unavoidable. Circumstances have, on this occasion, given to the American governments a kind of importance, which, from a comparison of ourselves to the rest of the world, we should not have presumed to arrogate. Legislation is its nature a *practical* subject, and all need of sense and observation, in their reasonings upon it, give great weight to experience. One single fact is, in their view, more important than whole volumes of ingenious theory and declamation. As we regard the happiness of our country, and as we regard the success of this kind of government, which has the rights and happiness of men for its object, we ought to do all in our power to guard against the dangers to which it is exposed, and to cultivate it to the highest possible perfection. Mr. Baldwin considered this country as immediately exposed to danger on two quarters. One of these was the love of power in overbearing individuals, which will forever stimulate them to sacrifice the rights and happiness of others to their own raging passion. On the other hand, there may arise a jealous and groundless apprehension of this passion, where it does not exist, which goes to the destruction of all confidence in those who are in public trust, and which defeats all their efforts for the public good. It was not material to determine which of these was most likely to be the source of frequent and formidable danger. It is not improbable that the one or the other will be found by experience to predominate at different times from the accidents which bring different men into place. Reverting to the motion just now made, Mr. Baldwin observed that if the people are properly informed, and do their duty, it will be easy to guard against both these evils. That there will be ambitious men even in this age, and in this country, there can be no doubt, nor that ambition will here practice its old efforts; to pretend that this age or country will be exempted, is at best a mark of ignorance or folly. The love of power is one of the first and strongest passions in the human breast. The talents which vindicate their way to the first places in government, are most frequently accompanied with a proportionable share of ambition. This is equally the case in limited governments as in others. Perhaps it will even be found to be more so. The greater the limitations, the more restrictive and uneasy, will be the passion. The shorter the chain which limits their indulgence, the more will it be quarrelled with. Our government is not founded on an idea that this disposition does not exist, but it guards against its ill effects. If proper attention is paid to preserve as far as possible, the exact distribution of powers between the federal and state governments, and between the different departments and officers of government, and if the conduct of public functionaries be surrounded with light, there is great reason to hope that they will keep each other in their proper places, and that, for a long time to come, the public happiness will be secured.

Mr. Baldwin then spoke of the second description of persons before mentioned, and from whom he said much danger and trouble might be expected in all free governments. They were always grumbling and finding fault with public men and public measures. Like the former, these people also are commonly actuated by ambition, and frequently by that of the most dangerous and blackest kind. No measures were so good, and no men so honest, as to escape their attack, yet they never apply any remedy. Follow them through their whole lives, and you find few instances of any good which they have done. A conscious inferiority of character prevents them from seeking openly places of the first confidence, till they have, by their poison in the dark destroyed those whom their fellow-citizens had always considered as their superiors in wisdom and honesty. They do not hesitate to destroy the peace of society, and destroy the happiness of a whole community, to get into office themselves, and to indulge their ambition. It cannot be too much regretted that such a shameful course should from the fears and ignorance of society, become so much a high road to places of office and trust. People would not suffer such things, were it not that they are so much in the dark. For that reason these men are always mist at work, and do most mischief in the darkest corners. Those whole eyes are weak, or who sit in bad light, are most easily made to see spectres, and goblins, and in their most hideous forms.

The only cure against these mischiefs is to pour in light into every corner of the country. Let all the measures of the government be accompanied by a blaze of day, and like the birds of night these animals are dislodged. They cannot bear the light.

It can scarcely be conceived, by those who have no calls to visit the interior and more retired parts of the

country, how much the peace of our society is disturbed by the malicious propagation of political falsehood. The most wicked lies are kept in circulation, for months together, and before they can be effectually contradicted, the people have almost become frantic. For example, Mr. Baldwin mentioned, (and Editors of newspapers in every part of the union, ought to quote this part of his objections as a *Caution* in future) that it had been asserted that a poll tax of forty shillings per head, has been laid on all the inhabitants, that the excise has been extended to wheat, to looms, and to the instruments of husbandry, and that the late draughts of the eighty thousand militia are laid to France to carry on the war!! It is probable, that riots and insurrections are fomented by these rumours more than by all other causes. In a constant and regular publication of all that is done could be made to reach every part of the United States, it would be an effectual, and, perhaps the only cure of these mischiefs. The people of this extensive country have, for these ten years, enjoyed all the essential benefits of society, on very easy terms. A man with five or six hundred acres of land is scarcely called upon for a dollar of taxes in a year. Perhaps no people on earth ever enjoyed so fully the benefits of society, with so few burdens. Is it not a distressing consideration, that when we have so few real evils, we should create to ourselves imaginary ones, that gives us so much useless uneasiness? Some wrong measures have taken place, and hereafter will take place, and nobody can expect that any kind of measures will give universal satisfaction. This would be to expect that the government should be perfect and the people perfect. There is reason to hope that the government will become more wise and cautious from experience, and that fewer of their measures will be obnoxious. But we need only to know our condition, and to be able to compare it to that of the rest of the world, to feel happy, and to do all in our power not to disgrace in the outset, the fair experiment in government which this country has already so strongly recommended to the rest of the world. Mr. Baldwin was persuaded that the more public measures were understood, the more this would be a common sentiment. He concluded by recommending some further and more extensive provision on the subject contemplated in the motion under consideration.

A committee were appointed to prepare a report on the subject.

Mr. Parker gave in a report from the select committee appointed to take into consideration that part of the President's speech which recommended opening a trade with the Indians.

The committee were of opinion that the plan suggested might be carried into execution for an expense of an hundred thousand dollars. The matter was referred to a committee of the whole House on Thursday next. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Giles then moved to go into a committee of the whole House, on the bill to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States.

The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hillhouse having spoke for some time, Mr. Dayton rose next. He began by remarking that it was not to be expected that he was to make any observations on what had been said by the member just sat down, as he did not hear ten words that the gentleman said. This was owing to noise in the House.

The committee after some time, rose, the chairman reported progress, and, at half past a o'clock the House adjourned.

AN EXTRACT.

THE deplorable consequences of violent parties and factions, in a free country, are well known to every reader of history. The late bloody scenes transacted in France, confirm the facts, testified by the histories of Greece and Rome on this subject, and naturally impel a curious mind, to the minute inquiry into the importance of some ready power, or principle in government, which shall prevent, or crush faction in its infancy. After a full examination of the subject, I am disposed to believe that power will be found only in the executive department of government. To show the grounds of this opinion, and obviate some popular notions on this point, it is necessary to be more particular.

The following I take to be a just description of our American governments.

The people, or individuals, who compose the political body, form a *nation* or *state*. The instrument or set of political association, is the *Constitution*. This constitution is the agreement of the people to form themselves in a corporate body, which body shall have a single will. The constitution also designates the mode in which this shall be collected and carried into effect. This mode consists in the creation of the legislative and the executive. The people, in their political or corporate capacity, are the *nation* or *state*. In these people, resides the power and right of creating the legislative body; that is, the right of election; the primary, fundamental, and sole active power, which the individuals of a nation can personally exercise in government.

The legislative body, is the *substitute and representative* of the whole nation; and vested with full discretionary powers, to express the will of the nation. The will, collected from the representatives, is announced and declared by the laws. The law then, or this public will of the nation or state, is the *supreme authority*, or *active sovereignty*.

It is usually said, that the *sovereignty* resides in the

people. This is not accurate, and it is a mode of expression that leads the minds of unthinking persons into mischievous errors. From this mode of speaking, men have been led to believe, that little collections of citizens, not a hundredth or thousandth part of the nation, have a right, as sovereigns, to control or resist the legislative or executive authority. This is a false and dangerous doctrine.

It appears to me, that it is more correct to say, the people have the primary right of association in a body politic, of determining the mode, in which their wills shall be collected, and of creating the national sovereignty; that is, they have the power of forming the government, rather than the power of exercising the sovereignty. The individuals can exercise no powers but those of election; the nation can exercise no sovereign powers, but by its substitutes. The power of the nation is composed of the united powers of individuals; this union of powers is absolutely necessary, to form the sovereignty of that nation. Where this union of powers resides, there resides the *active sovereignty*. Where is this centre? this rallying point? in the general will; that is, in the laws. This appears to me to be the accurate mode of expression—the *sovereignty* of a nation is in the public will, which is found only in the laws. The acts of individuals, necessary in the process of collecting their powers to a point, are *private acts*, rather than acts of a *supreme power* or *sovereignty*.

The true distinction of our form of government in America, is a "Representative Republic," or "Representative Democracy."—*Republic* and *Democracy*, may well enough be considered as synonymous; but if either is used to describe our government, without the word *Representative* prefixed, the definition is false and incorrect.

By the Ship *Carlisle*, Capt. Potter, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia, and the Ship *Hop*, Capt. Swaine, arrived at New Bedford, from London, and have the following Advices:

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

V I E N N A, September 17.

THE news from Poland is by no means favourable to the Powers allied for the subjugation of that country. The insurrection is not only general in the Provinces which it was intended to dismember, but even in those parts of their own countries which lie contiguous. The insurgents have attacked with success a Prussian corps near Frankfurt, and forced to retreat to Clogawa in Silesia: They have rendered themselves masters of Katsch and Polmanie, and have intercepted a large convey of provisions and ammunition which was on its road from Breslau to the Prussian army. The insurgents have also penetrated into Upper Silesia, whence they have carried off a great quantity of cattle and forage, and have found so many partisans among the inhabitants, that the Court of Berlin is afraid that Silesia will follow the example which the insurgents have set them. A similar spirit has been evinced in Livonia, where not only the flat country, but the principal towns have evinced a disposition to revolt.

Our Court, which entered into the views of the King of Prussia, has now an opportunity of discovering the imprudence of such conduct.—It is asserted that the Polish Patriots are either on the point of declaring war against the Emperor, or that they have already declared it by their actions.

It is said that the Austrian troops in Poland have experienced a check, and that in Galicia symptoms have been evinced, which do not partake of that attachment which that province has hitherto professed to the power of Austria.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Letters, and particularly the official accounts, from Warsaw, of the 9th inst. gives us the most ample details of the circumstances attending the retreat of the Prussians, on the night between the 5th and 6th.

Various causes contributed to this retreat. The insurgents in Great Poland not only cut off the supplies of provisions and ammunition from the army of his Prussian Majesty, but also cut off the communication between the other parts of his dominions and his camp, in the environs of which the Poles had demolished all the streets, and attempted to entrap the Prussians in a number of Grand abbas, which the rabbis enabled them to form.

In the pursuit, the Prussians were miserably slaughtered; the streets through which they passed, were covered with the carcasses of men and horses.

The enraged Prussians fled like mad dogs, destroying in their way, all the houses of the peasants; so that the places through which they passed, are at dreary as a desert.

In their march to Great Poland, they have but a melancholy prospect of penetrating into the country, the insurgents having carried off all the magazines and ardent, and occupied the strong places in force, and are firmly determined to oppose them.

If the Warsaw papers do not overcharge their accounts, the King of Prussia is in great danger of being cut off, with his whole army.

The insurgents have possessed themselves also of Paten, a city with a fortified castle, which is the centre of the government of the whole province.

A report prevails, but unauthenticated by any date, that an action has already taken place, between the Poles and Prussians, in which the latter have been beaten.

Yesterday the Prince of Rosenberg was to have departed for Italy, to pass the winter at Pisa; all matters here being already arranged with the British Commanders. There also were preparing for their departure, waiting

only for the expected courier from London. But since the arrival of the courier, the departure of the Prince and the Commissioners has been suspended, and another courier is despatched to London, whose return they must wait. Since the departure of this last, a second courier has arrived from London, from which time the conferences between the Commissioners and our Ministers has been discontinued.

Lord Spencer and Mr. Grenville are gone on a hunting-party, for some days, into Hungary.

They again talk here of a peace, of which the House of Austria would be very desirous, if it was not bound by its engagement with the allies.

If it is required, that the House of Austria should try another campaign with the money offered, it must be very disagreeable to the Emperor, and his Ministers, that it should be so long in coming.

Great difficulty also arises in finding recruits to replace the men lost in the different regiments, and to augment the armies.

Hungary has already contributed sufficiently, and by its constitution no person can be forced to enlist against his will.

Neither is it inclined to furnish any money, and it is even doubtful, whether it will furnish the sums promised to the Emperor at the time of his Coronation.

BRESLAW, September 14.

Private letters from Poland assure us, that the King of Prussia has entered into negotiations with Kosciuszko, and that it is hoped the restoration of peace will be the consequence. The King intends to return to Berlin the latter end of this month.

ITALY, September 6.

Two French frigates have, according to report, lately sunk an English frigate on the African coast, and taken four merchantmen richly laden, estimated at four millions of livres; these prizes were carried into Toulon.

PARIS, September 8.

A division of armed vessels, commanded by Citizen Loinder, returned from a cruise on the African coast: He burnt 3 ships of the enemy, and brought in 6 very rich prizes.

The American Ambassador with his Lady, and the Ministers of the Geneva Republic, assisted yesterday at the feast of the decade in the temple of morality in the section of William Tell; where Citizen Barry pronounced an elegant discourse on the danger of idolatrous individuals in a Republic.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 23.

Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, presented the following report on the events that preceded, accompanied, and followed the surrender of Valenciennes, Conde, Le Quesnoy, and Landrecies.

"Your Committee had resolved to surround the enemy, and to cut off their communication. Jourdan executed this determination on the banks of the Sambre, and Pichegru on the banks of the Scheldt. It was necessary to retake the fortresses of which the enemy had obtained possession, and in order that it might be done more speedily, it was resolved to adopt revolutionary means; the decree of the 16th of Missidor ordered, that such of the garrison should be put to the sword, as refused to surrender within 24 hours after being summoned. Nevertheless, it was not forgotten, that this law might become a terrible weapon against ourselves, by infusing despair into the minds of the foreign troops. The Committee felt that the Convention did not mean to pass a decree of carnage, but to save the country. They therefore suffered the Generals to use their own prudence, with respect to executing or not executing the decree. The four garrisons were restored to the Republic, in less than four decades.

"We found in Valenciennes, three millions of florins, in specie, about six millions and a half of livres. Landrecies did not choose to wait till her fortifications should be injured. Le Quesnoy and Conde made still less resistance. The commanders of such of the places as did not obey the decree within the 24 hours prescribed, were arrested and rendered responsible for the non-execution of the decree. Despots are the only persons whom the Convention could punish, and not those who have the misfortune to be their slaves. (Loud applause.)

"Notwithstanding the perfidy of Robespierre, who gave it as his advice, that each of the places should be assaulted, though he knew that each assault would cost us at least 6000 men, notwithstanding the hopes of that monster who only waited for a check on the part of our army, for the purpose of accusing his colleagues: Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy, Landrecies, and Neouport, cost little blood to the Republic, ere they were restored. The garrisons surrendered at discretion and France triumphed equally by her generosity and courage.

"In remembrance of these blissful events, Conde has received the name of Nord Libre; and under the walls of that fortress we found 190 waggons of stores, provisions, and ammunition of all kinds.

"The emigrants taken in the different garrisons, have been delivered to the military tribunals. The national representatives on missions, have taken proper steps to re-assert to those four communes the usual activity in their commerce, primary schools and constituted authorities."

COLOGNE, October 4.

Yesterday a general engagement took place. General Clairfayt was once more defeated; his loss in this engagement is so considerable that it is almost impossible to venture any conjecture on the subject; but it is said that he has lost near 12000 men, and has suffered so much that he will not be able to make a stand in the field for some time. All the baggage and artillery belonging to the British army have crossed the Rhine, and the Hanoverians are moved from the position along the Meuse to join the Duke of York near Nimuegen.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Yesterday morning Messrs. East and Drexlings, two of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived in town with despatches, the former from Vienna, and the latter from the Duke of York's army.

His Royal Highness remained encamped under the

walls of Nimuegen on Monday last, when Mrs. Drexlings came away.

Bois-le-Duc surrendered to the enemy on Thursday last; an event which, from the respectable state of the fortress, and the circumstance of the extensive inundation, was rather unexpected.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, October 12.

"Yesterday the news reached us of the surrender of Bois-le-Duc to the French on Thursday last, which, with the capture of Crevecoeur, and Fort St. Andre, which had been previously evacuated, that the artillery and stores in it might not fall into the hands of the enemy, gives them an uninterrupted possession of the whole Barony of Bois-le-Duc; opens to them the passage of the Maas, and facilitates their irruption into the provinces of Nimuegen.

"It has yet been impossible to ascertain the cause of the surrender of this important fortress, as it was amply supplied with stores and provisions. The garrison, we understand, were allowed the honors of war, and the same terms of capitulation as were granted to the garrison of Crevecoeur. We also learn, that the surrender was accelerated by a mutiny in the town, some of the inhabitants of which were no doubt sent in long ago by the French as spies, and to take advantage of circumstances, insisted on a capitulation. There is every reason to believe, that nothing but treachery could have thrown this fortress so soon into the hands of the French, who could hardly have been able to continue the siege many days longer, as well on account of the inundation, as the heavy rains which have overflowed the country, and must have been mortally destructive to the besieging army.

"We have this day learnt, that the French had passed the Maas; but we know nothing of their further proceedings. The flood of Bommel is every where fortified, and a very numerous English garrison been sent to Thiel, to defend the passage of the Waal near there.

"We have yet no particulars of the late unfortunate defeat of Gen. Clairfayt's army; nor have we heard any thing of the wing of it commanded by Gen. Latour, which is said to have suffered most.

"We are sorry to learn that the beautiful city of Dusseldorff has been almost wholly consumed by the fire of the enemy from the opposite banks of the Rhine. It is said, that scarcely a house is left standing. The French have advanced to Cologne, where Gen. Jourdan has established his headquarters; but Gen. Clairfayt previous to their reaching that place, had the bridge destroyed. The French have likewise taken possession of Bonn. The Electors of Juliers and Cologne offer the French vast heaps of plunder. The churches and convents in these two countries are many of them immensely rich.

"A Proclamation has been issued by the Stadtholder, that whoever is in the service of the Government, and shall quit his post, shall forfeit it, and his goods be confiscated. Many persons have, however, quitted Holland to go to Hamburg; and many more are packing up their goods to set off; but I have not the least apprehension that the French will be able to make any progress in Holland this campaign."

The province of Friesland, we are told, has presented a Memorial to the States General, calling on them to take into their most serious consideration the alarming state of the Republic, and to occupy themselves forthwith in restoring peace to the country. It concludes with a declaration, that if the States General shall not think it advisable to make peace for the whole of the United States, they will certainly think it advisable to treat separately for themselves.

It is positively said, that a negotiation has been for some time opened between the French and the King of Prussia at Basle; that it is conducted on the part of the French by M. Perigaux, the banker, who is invested with powers to treat for a separate peace with Prussia; that the King, by his agent, offered not merely to conclude a peace, but to acknowledge the Republic, on the sole condition that they should abandon the attack upon Holland:—But that they refused this, not from a disposition hostile to the Dutch, but because they look on the reduction of the States-General as the surest and most effectual means of waging war with the English.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

Tuesday afternoon last a melancholy event took place in Appletree alley, in this city, the circumstances of which are as follow:—

A man who had been for some time past separated from his wife, being informed that she was at the house of a friend in Appletree alley, went to her and demanded of her if she would return and cohabit with him. Upon her answering in the negative, he declared that she must die; instantly drew from under his coat a horse pistol, charged with buck shot, with intention to shoot her; but she quickly springing out of the house, he turned round towards her and discharged the pistol, the contents of which were unfortunately lodged in the body of a female child of about nine years old. The child lingered for about twenty-four hours, and notwithstanding every effort used for her recovery expired. Upon proper proof being made before Mr. Alderman Baker, a warrant was issued to apprehend the inhuman offender, but he has as yet eluded the strictest search.

The world is probably reaping its last harvest from the slavery and toil of the natives of Africa.—The French having emancipated the blacks in their islands, no doubt can be entertained that they will ere long become the Lords of the Soil—in that case, it is not to be presumed, that from ten to fifteen men with arms in their hands will labour for the support of one.—This being the case, it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foresee that the culture of the Islands will be totally changed—or if it should be continued on its present plan by the blacks for a time, no whites will be permitted to reside among them, but in the capacity of slaves.—The probability however is, that the negroes will revert, in a great measure, to the state of life to which the great majority of them were accustomed in their own country.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

The Genesee Treaty, we are informed, has terminated much to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the United States, and of the Six Nations of Indians, who have relinquished all right and title to the Presque-Ile Territory, and a tract of land, four miles wide, from John-

son's Landing to Fort Stanwix, including the Fort of Niagara; and also granted to the United States, the right of passing and repassing through their country.

One of the greatest evils, resulting from a difference of political opinions, is the ill will and dissocial passions which they create in the intercourse of private life.—When parties have taken sides, they are apt to become clannish—men of the same opinions, naturally draw together; their interests and attachments are more closely connected; while they as naturally shun those of a different party.—Indifference is the first step towards a separation, coldness succeeds—and ill will, four looks, and jealousy, or absolute hatred follow, to the annoyance of social happiness.

Slander, is another consequence of party spirit. If a man is held up as a candidate for office, the men who oppose him endeavour to depreciate his worth, by publishing his private faults, and even his weaknesses. This is wrong.—Every thing should be kept out of sight, which does not affect his public character.

If a man wants probity, if he is a time-server, a versatile character, one who is in opinion with every man he meets, or who is on one side of a question to day, and on another to-morrow; and especially if he has a great hankering after office, and keeps his runners out to shake hands for him; such a man will not have the confidence of discerning men. He will only keep a few weak people dangling about him.

A man too, who pays great court to the least informed part of the people, is always to be suspected; for it is always to be supposed, such a man resorts to the ignorant for support, solely because he cannot obtain the support of the discerning, who know him best.

It is perhaps a good rule, never to support a man, who too readily offers his services to the public. The modest man, is the most to be relied on—merit lies concealed, and rather yields with reluctance, to the demands of the public.

It is remarkable, that the events of almost every day, are encomiums on the wisdom, prudence, and temperate policy, of the Executive, and his federal supporters.—The President resisted the efforts of bad men, to plunge us into war—his policy is crowned with success.

When it was known, that the President had by his advice put a stop to the projected settlement at Presque-Ile, the antifederal papers denounced him for his interference.—Democratical wifecakes, who knew nothing of his motives, railed at the man and his measures.—Now it appears that the prosecution of that business, would certainly have involved us in war with the Six Nations. The President knew this—he had the best means of knowledge—he delayed—he treated—and the issue is a settled peace with the Indians, and the acquiescence of a full right and title to the territory in dispute, with the free privilege of passing through their country.

In this case, as in the plan of negotiating with the English Court, the policy of the government has proved sound and just—and every event has served to confound the rashness, the passions and the ignorance, of our self-made and self-named patriots. Yet at this moment, opposition lifts its head, and demands that we put men into office who have fought against public measures, and to put out of office the federal patriots the real patriots, who have preserved and secured peace to these noisy antifederal men, in spite of their teeth.

ASTHMA.

A gentleman of this city, who, for more than twelve months, had laboured under violent and repeated attacks of the ASTHMA, and tried various remedies, without any beneficial effect, has, lately, had recourse to the COLD BATH; a mode of cure not generally resorted to in this disease; and from which a long interval of the paroxysms, if not a certain Cure, may be expected.

He was induced to a trial of this, apparently, desperate Experiment, from having accidentally met with a late Treatise, 'Ryan on the Asthma,' wherein the Practice is strongly recommended; and he is persuaded, from his own experience, that in those cases where there is no obstruction, or other cause, to render cold bathing improper, it will generally succeed.

The writer has no other view in making this public, than as it may serve to remove, or at least, to lessen, the miseries of those labouring under that distressing of all complaints.—As this disorder, exclusive of the pain and danger attending it, is accompanied with circumstances of peculiar distress, from the idea obtained of its being incurable. Printers may render themselves the happy instruments of relief to many unfortunate objects of Despair, by republishing the foregoing.

BOSTON, December 17.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his correspondent in this town, dated

"London, 11th Oct. 1794.

"Though I often pay my respects to Mr. JAY, when all present are in the American interest, yet we, none of us, ever could get from him any thing respecting the stage or forwardness of his business, and from the necessity alone of the British Cabinet's granting all and even more than he at one time exacted, we have reason to suppose he will by and bye return back, and be heartily welcomed by his fellow-citizen. It is rumoured, and not without some truth, that the British Cabinet never had a harder, or tougher hand to deal with, than they find in Citizen Jay; this, with the critical situation of Great-Britain just now, will insure him success; and it has been mentioned in circles where I have been, who are not in the American interest, that he, Mr. Jay, is embracing the present opportunity and will obtain the privilege of the carrying trade to the West-Indies, so far as that the United States shall have access to all the islands with free liberty to carry and bring any

only for the expected courier from London. But since the arrival of the courier, the departure of the Prince and the Commissioners has been suspended, and another courier is despatched to London, whose return they must wait. Since the departure of this last, a second courier has arrived from London, from which time the conferences between the Commissioners and our Ministers has been discontinued.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 23.

Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, presented the following report on the events that preceded, accompanied, and followed the surrender of Valenciennes, Conde, Le Quesnoy, and Landrecies.

"Your Committee has resolved to surround the enemy, and to cut off their communication. Jourdan executed this determination on the banks of the Sambre, and Pichegru on the banks of the Scheldt. It was necessary to retake the fortresses of which the enemy had obtained possession, and in order that it might be done more speedily, it was resolved to adopt revolutionary means; the decree of the 16th of Miflor ordered, that such of the garrison should be put to the sword, as refused to surrender within 24 hours after being summoned. Nevertheless, it was not forgotten, that this law might become a terrible weapon against ourselves, by infusing despair into the minds of the foreign troops. The Committee felt that the Convention did not mean to pass a decree of carnage, but to save the country. They therefore suffered the Generals to use their own prudence, with respect to executing or not executing the decree. The four garrisons were restored to the Republic, in less than four decades.

"We found in Valenciennes, three millions of florins, in specie, about six millions and a half of livres. Landrecies did not choose to wait till her fortifications should be injured. Le Quesnoy and Conde made still less resistance. The commandants of such of the places as did not obey the decree within the 24 hours prescribed, were arrested and rendered responsible for the non-execution of the decree. Despoils are the only persons whom the Convention could punish, and not those who have the misfortune to be their slaves. (Loud applause.)

"Notwithstanding the policy of Robespierre, who gave it as his advice, that each of the places should be assaulted, though he knew that each assault would cost us at least 6000 men, notwithstanding the hopes of that monster who only waited for a check on the part of our army, for the purpose of accusing his colleagues: Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy, Landrecies, and Neuport, cost little blood to the Republic, ere they were restored. The garrisons surrendered at discretion and France triumphed equally by her generosity and courage.

"In remembrance of these blisful events, Conde has received the name of Noid Libre; and under the walls of that fortress we found 193 waggons of stores, provisions, and ammunition of all kinds.

"The emigrants taken in the different garrisons, have been delivered to the military tribunals. The national representatives on missions, have taken proper steps to restore to those four communes the usual activity in their commerce, primary schools and constituted authorities."

C O L O G N E, October 4.

Yesterday a general engagement took place. General Clairfayt was once more defeated; his loss in this engagement is so considerable that it is almost impossible to venture any conjecture on the subject; but it is said that he has lost near 12000 men, and has suffered so much that he will not be able to make a stand in the field for some time. All the baggage and artillery belonging to the British army have crossed the Rhine, and the Hanoverians are moved from the position along the Meuse to join the Duke of York near Nimeguen.

L O N D O N, Oct. 17.

Yesterday morning Messrs. East and Drexlers, two of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived in town with despatches, the former from Vienna, and the latter from the Duke of York's army.

His Royal Highness remained encamped under the

walls of Nimeguen on Monday last, when Mr. Dietrichs came away.

Bois-le-Duc surrendered to the enemy on Thursday last; an event which, from the respectable state of the fortifications, and the circumstance of the extensive inundation, was rather unexpected.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, October 12.

"Yesterday the news reached us of the surrender of Bois-le-Duc to the French on Thursday last, which, with the capture of Crevecoeur, and Fort St. Andie, which had been previously evacuated, that the artillery and stores in it might not fall into the hands of the enemy, gives them an uninterrupted possession of the whole Barony of Bois-le-Duc; opens to them the passage of the Maas, and facilitates their irruption into the provinces of Nimeguen.

"It has yet been impossible to ascertain the cause of the surrender of this important fortress, as it was amply supplied with stores and provisions. The garrison, we understand, were allowed the honors of war, and the same terms of capitulation as were granted to the garrison of Crevecoeur. We also learn, that the surrender was accelerated by a mutiny in the town, some of the inhabitants of which were no doubt sent in long ago by the French as spies, and to take advantage of circumstances, insisted on a capitulation. There is every reason to believe, that nothing but treachery could have thrown this fortress so soon into the hands of the French, who could hardly have been able to continue the siege many days longer, as well on account of the inundation, as the heavy rains which have overflowed the country, and must have been mortally destructive to the besieging army.

"We have this day learnt, that the French had passed the Maas; but we know nothing of their further proceedings. The flood of Bommel is every where fortified, and a very numerous English garrison been sent to Thiel, to defend the passage of the Waal near there.

"We have yet no particulars of the late unfortunate defeat of Gen. Clairfayt's army; nor have we heard any thing of the wing of it commanded by Gen. Latour, which is said to have suffered most.

"We are sorry to learn that the beautiful city of Dusseldorf has been almost wholly consumed by the fire of the enemy from the opposite banks of the Rhine. It is said, that scarcely a house is left standing. The French have advanced to Cologne, where Gen. Jourdan has established his headquarters; but Gen. Clairfayt previous to their reaching that place, had the bridge destroyed. The French have likewise taken possession of Bonn. The Electors of Juliers and Cologne offer the French vast heaps of plunder. The churches and convents in these two countries are many of them immensely rich.

"A Proclamation has been issued by the Stadtholder, that whoever is in the service of the Government, and shall quit his post, shall forfeit it, and his goods be confiscated. Many persons have, however, quitted Holland to go to Hamburg; and many more are packing up their goods to flee; but I have not the least apprehension that the French will be able to make any progress in Holland this campaign."

The province of Friesland, we are told, has presented a Memorial to the States General, calling on them to take into their most serious consideration the alarming state of the Republic, and to occupy themselves forthwith in restoring peace to the country. It concludes with a declaration, that if the States General shall not think it advisable to make peace for the whole of the United States, they will certainly think it advisable to treat separately for themselves.

It is positively said, that a negotiation has been for some time opened between the French and the King of Prussia at Basle; that it is conducted on the part of the French by M. Perigoux, the banker, who is invested with powers to treat for a separate peace with Prussia; that the King, by his agent, offered not merely to conclude a peace, but to acknowledge the Republic, on the sole condition that they should abandon the attack upon Holland:—But that they refused this, not from a disposition hostile to the Dutch, but because they look on the reduction of the States-General as the surest and most effectual means of waging war with the English.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec. 10.

Tuesday afternoon last a melancholy event took place in Appletree alley, in this city, the circumstances of which are as follow:—

A man who had been for some time past separated from his wife, being informed that she was at the house of a friend in Appletree alley, went to her and demanded of her if she would return and cohabit with him. Upon her answering in the negative, he declared that she must die; instantly drew from under his coat a horse pistol, charged with buck shot, with intention to shoot her; but she quickly springing out of the house, he turned round towards her and discharged the pistol, the contents of which were unfortunately lodged in the body of a female child of about nine years old. The child lingered for about twenty-four hours, and notwithstanding every effort used for her recovery expired. Upon proper proof being made before Mr. Alderman Baker, a warrant was issued to apprehend the inhuman offender, but he has as yet eluded the strictest search.

The world is probably reaping its last harvest from the slavery and toil of the natives of Africa. The French having emancipated the blacks in their islands, no doubt can be entertained that they will ere long become the Lords of the Soil—in that case, it is not to be presumed, that from ten to fifteen men with arms in their hands will labour for the support of one—This being the case, it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foresee that the culture of the Islands will be totally changed—or if it should be continued on its present plan by the blacks for a time, no whites will be permitted to reside among them, but in the capacity of slaves. The probability however is, that the negroes will revert, in a great measure, to the state of life to which the great majority of them were accustomed in their own country.

N E W - Y O R K, December 8.

The Genesec Treaty, we are informed, has terminated much to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the United States, and of the Six Nations of Indians, who have relinquished all right and title to the Presque-Ile Territory, and a tract of land, four miles wide, from John-

son's Landing to Fort Slauert, including the Fort of Niagara; and also granted to the United States, the right of passing and repassing through their country.

One of the greatest evils, resulting from a difference of political opinions, is the ill will and dissocial passions which they create in the intercourse of private life. When parties have taken sides, they are apt to become clannish—men of the same opinions, naturally draw together; their interests and attachments are more closely connected; while they as naturally shun those of a different party. Indifference is the first step towards a separation, coldness succeeds—and ill will, sour looks, and jealousy, or absolute hatred follow, to the annoyance of social happiness.

Slander, is another consequence of party spirit. If a man is held up as a candidate for office, the men who oppose him endeavour to depreciate his worth, by publishing his private faults, and even his weaknesses. This is wrong.—Every thing should be kept out of sight, which does not affect his public character.

If a man wants probity, if he is a time-server, a versatile character, one who is in opinion with every man he meets, or who is on one side of a question to day, and on another to-morrow; and especially if he has a great hankering after office, and keeps his runners out to shake hands for him; such a man will not have the confidence of discerning men. He will only keep a few weak people dangling about him.

A man too, who pays great court to the least informed part of the people, is always to be suspected; for it is always to be supposed, such a man resorts to the ignorant for support, solely because he cannot obtain the support of the discerning, who know him best.

It is perhaps a good rule, never to support a man, who too readily offers his services to the public. The modest man, is the most to be relied on—merit lies concealed, and rather yields with reluctance, to the demands of the public.

It is remarkable, that the events of almost every day, are encomiums on the wisdom, prudence, and temperate policy, of the Executive, and his federal supporters.—The President visited the efforts of his men, to plunge us into war—his policy is crowned with success.

When it was known, that the President had by his advice put a stop to the projected settlement at Presque-Ile, the antifederal papers denounced him for his interference.—Democratical wifecakes, who knew nothing of his motives, railed at the man and his measures.—Now it appears that the prosecution of that business, would certainly have involved us in war with the Six Nations. The President knew this—he had the best means of knowledge—he delayed—he treated—and the issue is a settled peace with the Indians, and the acquirement of a full right and title to the territory in dispute, with the free privilege of passing through their country.

In this case, as in the plan of negotiating with the English Court, the policy of the government has proved sound and just—and every event has served to confound the rashness, the passions and the ignorance, of our self-made and self-named patriots. Yet at this moment, opposition lifts its head, and demands that we put men into office who have fought against public measures, and to put out of office the federal patriots the real patriots, who have preserved and secured peace to these noisy antifederal men, in spite of their teeth.

A S T H M A.

A gentleman of this city, who, for more than twelve months, had laboured under violent and repeated attacks of the ASTHMA, and tried various remedies, without any beneficial effect, has, lately, had recourse to the COLD BATH; a mode of cure not generally resorted to in this disease; and from which a long interval of the paroxysms, if not a certain Cure, may be expected.

He was induced to a trial of this, apparently, desperate Experiment, from having accidentally met with a late Treatise, 'Ryan on the Asthma,' wherein the Practice is strongly recommended; and he is persuaded, from his own experience, that in those cases where there is no obstruction, or other cause, to render cold bathing improper, it will generally succeed.

The writer has no other view in making this public, than as it may serve to remove, or at least, to lessen, the miseries of those labouring under that distressing of all complaints.—As this disorder, exclusive of the pain and danger attending it, is accompanied with circumstances of peculiar distress, from the idea obtained of its being incurable. Printers may render themselves the happy instruments of relief to many unfortunate objects of Despair, by republishing the foregoing.

B O S T O N, December 17.

A U T H E N T I C.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his correspondent in this town, dated

"London, 11th Oct. 1794.

"Though I often pay my respects to Mr. JAY, when all present are in the American interest, yet we, none of us, ever could get from him any thing respecting the stage or forwardness of his business, and from the necessity alone of the British Cabinet's granting all and even more than he at one time exacted, we have reason to suppose he will by and bye return back, and be heartily welcomed by his fellow-citizens. It is rumoured, and not without some truth, that the British Cabinet never had a harder, or tougher hand to deal with, than they find in Citizen Jay; this, with the critical situation of Great-Britain just now, will insure him success: and it has been mentioned in circles where I have been, who are not in the American interest, that he, Mr. Jay, is embracing the present opportunity and will obtain the privilege of the carrying trade to the West-Indies, so far as that the United States shall have access to all the islands with free liberty to carry and bring any

thing to and from them they please:—For instance a vessel not exceeding 120 tons burthen may go from Boston, with a cargo of any thing to the island of Jamaica; there sell, and purchase a cargo of sugar, and carry it back to Boston, land it, and then, if you please, reship it, in any size vessel, and carry it to any European market, except Great-Britain and Ireland.—This point gained, as the United States can carry, in times of peace, far about one half what Great-Britain can, she will go near to make a monopoly of the whole carrying business. Although Mr. Jay, as before observed, is close in the extreme, yet from this leaking out of the other party, I hardly doubt its truth; and as Great-Britain must be at peace with the United States, she will just now grant almost any thing Mr. Jay may demand, and I do not think he will be wanting or sparing in his exertions.

“To attempt to give you a particular account of the political world at this time, would be endless and needless, as you will doubtless have things fully detailed in your own papers; and give me leave to observe, generally, that France as every where successful, and such extraordinary genius and energy does she possess, that if the executive of that country should declare they would build a bridge from Calais to Dover, I should think it accomplished. Going on for three months more as they have for the three past, they will have all the cannon in Europe, and half the merchant vessels of Great-Britain. Holland must either make a separate peace, or be conquered in the present month; and in either case, France will have the Dutch navy in her scale, and then, by next spring, she will be both disposed and able to break the back of the British navy; of such importance does France conceive this object to be, that she will not make peace till it is accomplished.”

NEWPORT, December 23.

The Legislatures of the States of Virginia and Maryland, now in Session, have ratified the Amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the Suability of the individual States.

The Hon. James Gunn, Esq; is re-elected a Senator of the United States for the State of Georgia.

Many Accidents having happened of late from Fire, occasioned by the boiling over of Tar Kettles, a Correspondent requests us to make public the following Preventative:—When the Tar is in its cold State, mix with it about Two-penny Worth of good Bird Lime, till it is well incorporated;—this done, the Tar may be made to boil without the least Fear of boiling over.

Lon. Paper.

MARRIED.]—In South-Kingtown, Mr. TIMOTHY CARPENTER to Miss MARY GARDNER, eldest Daughter of Elder William Gardner.

—Capt. JOHN WATSON, jun. to Miss POLLY WATSON, eldest Daughter of Mr. Elisha Watson, jun.

—Mr. GIDEON SWEET, to Miss SILENCE WILLIAMS.

DEED.]—In North Kingstown, Mrs. WAITE, Consort of Col. Beriah Waite.

—In this Town, in the 22d Year of his Age, Mr. WILLIAM WEST, a worthy, honest, and very industrious Citizen.

Mr. BARBER, THE Hon. Town-Council, as well as many other respectable Gentlemen of this Town, being perfectly acquainted with the Business alluded to in a late Query, the Author must expect to be treated with the most Contempt which so malicious a Suggestion deserves.

Newport, December 20, 1794.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of Newport, Dec. 20.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Polly, Lester, jun.	Paramaribo
Schooner Susanna, Westcott,	Alexandria
CLEARED,	For
Brig Maria, Weaver,	Newbern
Schooner Sally, Burt,	Ditto
— Friendship, Allin,	Charleston
— Love, Hammond,	Ditto
Sloop Favourite, Fry,	New-York
— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
— Lilly, Negus,	Norfolk
Schooner Liberty, Allin,	Ditto
Snow Fair Eliza, Smith,	Havanna

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, situated in the Street leading to the Point Ferry, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN TOMAN, deceased.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to

SIMON NEWTON.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

MR. ALLIES

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he proposes to open his DANCING-SCHOOL, in the Morning, for those to whom it would be more convenient to attend at that Time; and assures them, that they will be taught in the most approved and modern Style.

Those who cannot attend the School, he will wait on at their Houses.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed

FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport December 22, 1794.

To be SOLD, an excellent

Billiard Table,

With all the Implements belonging thereto, complete—Inquire of the Printer.

December 22, 1794

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boston-

Neck, South Kingtown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hog-head, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of new GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Christo. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON,

of the first Quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, from the Appearance of the Records in the Secretary's Office of this State, Fifty Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Four Pence, is due to John Butten, of Hopkinton, Labourer, for his Services as a Soldier in this State's Service during the late War, for which a Certificate appears to have been delivered out by the Secretary; but no Note granted by the Treasurer, as it is not known to whom said Certificate was delivered.—This is to give Notice of the above Circumstance, and request any Person, who may possess or have any Knowledge of said Certificate, to inform the Subscriber thereof, before the sitting of the General Assembly in January next, for which Information a reasonable Compensation shall be paid, by

REYNOLDS BARBER,

Attorney to said John Butten.

Exeter, December 5, 1794.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest Bidder, at Little-Redd Hill, in South Kingtown, on Wednesday, the Twenty-fourth Day of December next; that valuable FARM, situate in said Town, known by the Name of the Breton Farm, now in the Possession of Mr. Samuel Stanton; said Farm contains, by Estimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres; Part Meadow, Part Pasture, and Part Arable Land, with a sufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Use of said Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-House in the County of Washington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.

November 17, 1794.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

IN THAMES STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STROCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has also for SALE,

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or small Quantity, at a low Price.

* The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.
Newport, November 30, 1794.

TO BE Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM

of JAMES COTTESWELL, late of Newport, deceased, situate about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Boston wood Trees; it is well watered and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD.

DAVID HUNTINGTON.

JOHN BOWEN.

JOHN L. BOSS.

ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippetts, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 30, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N^o 1 to N^o 8,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this TOWN.

COLE and GOODLUCK'S POLI-

CIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the P.O. Office—where may be seen their Scale of Policies, and a Scheme of the Washington Lottery.

thing to and from them they please:—For instance a vessel not exceeding 120 tons burthen may go from Boston, with a cargo of any thing to the island of Jamaica; there sell, and purchase a cargo of sugar, and carry it back to Boston, land it, and then, if you please, reship it, in any size vessel, and carry it to any European market, except Great-Britain and Ireland.—This point gained, as the United States can carry, in times of peace, for about one half what Great-Britain can, she will go near to make a monopoly of the whole carrying business. Although Mr. Jay, as before observed, is close in the extreme, yet from this looking out of the other party, I hardly doubt its truth; and as Great-Britain must be at peace with the United States, she will just now grant almost any thing Mr. Jay may demand, and I do not think he will be wanting or sparing in his exertions.

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Newport, December 20, 1794.

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Discrib of Newport, Dec. 20.

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Schooner Susanna, Westcott,

CLEARED,

Brig Maria, Weaver,

Schooner Sally, Burt,

Friendship, Allin,

Lovee, Hammond,

Sloop Favourite, Fry,

Aurora, Brown,

Lilly, Negus,

Schooner Liberty, Allin,

Snow Fair Eliza, Smith,

From

Paramaribo

Alexandria

For

Newbern

Ditto

Charleston

Ditto

New-York

Ditto

Norfolk

Ditto

Havanna

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

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December 5 1794.

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HAS FOR SALE, Jamaica Spirits by the Hog-head, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of new GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE AND SOLD, BY Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Christor Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE, BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK, RAVENS DUCK, SWEDISH BAR-IRON, of the first Quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, from the Appearance of the Records in the Secretary's Office of this State, Fifty Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Four Pence, is due to John Butten, of Hopkinton, Labourer, for his Services as a Soldier in this State's Service during the late War, for which a Certificate appears to have been delivered out by the Secretary; but no Note granted by the Treasurer, as it is not known to whom said Certificate was delivered.—This is to give Notice of the above Circumstance, and request any Person, who may possess or have any Knowledge of said Certificate, to inform the Subscriber thereof, before the sitting of the General Assembly in January next, for which Information a reasonable Compensation shall be paid, by

REYNOLDS BARBER,

Attorney to said John Butten.

Exeter, December 5 1794.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest Bidder, at Little-Redd Hill, in South-Kingstown, on Wednesday, the Twenty-fourth Day of December next, that valuable FARM, situate in said Town, known by the Name of the Brenton Farm, now in the Possession of Mr. Samuel Stanton; said Farm contains, by Estimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres, Part Meadow, Part Pasture, and Part Arable Land, with a sufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Use of said Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-House in the County of Washington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.

November 17, 1794.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET, RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOEK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has also for SALE,

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or small Quantity, at a low Price.

* The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.

Newport, November 10, 1794.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION;

On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM

of JAMES CONGERSHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Burden wood Trees; it is well watered and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionaries, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

D U C K:

Nº 1 to Nº 8,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this TOWN.

COLE and GOODLUCK's POLICIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the P.O. Office—where may be seen their Scale of Policies, and a Scheme of the Washington Lottery.

From the Eagle.

[The low sublime has frequently been attempted by European Poets of the greatest celebrity, but by none with happier effect, than the rural bard, Shenstone and Cunningham. How well the following imitation, may have been executed, let the reader of taste determine.]

A PASTORAL.

FLORELLA, all blooming and fair,
Thy cheeks red potatoes outshine,
Thine eyes, like a wild cat's ne'er stare,
But diffuse "mellow lustre" divine.
Thy limbs straight as hay poles appear,
And thy hand soft as soap-grease to touch,
Should I grasp, though you bid me forbear,
I am sure I shall squeeze it too much.
With thy breath not pomatum itself,
In soft fragrance can ever compare;
Nor the cobwebs beneath thy cheese shelf
Can equal the curls of thy hair.
When thy voice to the peacock's replies,
More sweet than the peacock's I weep,
The tear, gushing fast from my eyes,
Runs, trickling down to my feet.
Yet thy form and thy music alone,
Ne'er had taught my poor gizzard to weep,
Nor should I be left to bemoan,
My misfortune, as tame as a sheep—
Had I not, oh the rapture divine!
While my heart, like a mill clapper beat,
Press'd my lips to the surface of thine;
Was gingerbread ever so sweet?
Then soften, ah cruel! those frowns,
Which my heart strings like curry-combs scrape;
For these heart-strings, Florella, by z—do,
Are now weaker, than shop-keepers' crape.

DAMON.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR,
in Hertfordshire and Gloucestershire.

[Continued from our last.]

ORCHARDS.

UNDER this division of the subject, it will be proper to view separately,
The Situation of Orchards.
The Soil, &c. of Orchards.
The Method of raising Stocks.
The Method of planting Orchards.
The Method of grafting Fruit Trees.
The After-Management of Orchards.

And, previous to this detail, to examine the *Species of Fruit*, which give rise to it.

In the orchards of this district, we find the *Apple*, the *Pear*, and the *Cherry*. The last, however, is only found near towns, and in young orchards; and although it is probable, that a liquor of some richness and flavour might be made, from a well-chosen variety of this species of fruit, I do not find that any attempt has been made, in this district, to produce from it a vinous liquor. Therefore, the *Apple* and the *Pear*, only, are here entitled to examination.

Nature has furnished us with only one sort of each of these species of fruit: Namely, the common *Crab* of the woods and hedges; and the wild *Pear*, which is pretty common in the hedges of the district.

Linnaeus, who knew all Nature, takes no notice of the *Apple*. He, as well as other Botanists, consider it as a production of *Art*: The various sorts, with which our orchards abound, being considered as no other than cultivated varieties of the *pyrus malus* or *Crab*: While all the rich and highly flavoured *Pears*, of which gardeners speak so liberally, are considered as no other than artificial productions, from the *pyrus communis*, or common wild *Pear*.

But we require not the assistance of botanic knowledge to convince us, that the numerous sorts of fruit, which are cultivated by orchard men and gardeners, are not natural species.

Nature propagates and continues its own *Species*, by *Seed*. But the seeds of a given species, or rather *variety*, of apple, will not produce apples of the same kind; but a number of different kinds, most of them, probably, resembling the wood *Crab*, rather than the apple which produced them,—let its richness and flavour be what it may.]

The fact seems to be, *fruit* is not, naturally, a permanent specific character: Even the native wild *Crab* is subject to infinite variety, in colour, shape, and flavour. But, by art, the qualities of fruit may be identically preserved.

The business, therefore, of the improvers of fruit, is to catch at *superior accidental varieties*, and having raised them by *cultivation*, to the highest degree of perfection they are capable of, to preserve them in that state by *artificial propagation*.

The Law of Nature, however, though it suffers man to improve the fruits which are given us, appears to have set bounds to his Art; and to have numbered the years of his creations. All the old fruits, which raised the fame of the liquors of this country, are now lost; or are so far on the decline, as to be deemed irrecoverable.

* *Variety*. This is a term of natural history. It is applied to the individual of a species, as that of species is to the individuals of a Genus. Thus Apples and Pears are species of the GENUS, PYRUS. The Golden Pippin and the Nonpareil, varieties of the species, APPLE. To speak more generally, species are (in Botany) permanent productions of Nature—preserved, in perpetuity, by natural propagation. Varieties, on the contrary, are temporary productions, arising from accident or art; and, without the assistance of artificial propagation, last only one generation; dying with the accidental individuals; their offspring, by seed, reverting back to the natural species. This definition is, at least, sufficiently accurate to be applied to the class of plants now under consideration (Tree-) though not altogether applicable to another class (Herb).

By repeatedly sowing the seeds of the seedlings, in common soil, the common *Crab* would, no doubt, be produced.

The *Red-Straw*, is given up. The celebrated *Stirac Apple*, is going off; and the *Squash Pear*, which has probably furnished this country with more *Champaign* than was ever imported into it, can no longer be got to flourish: The stocks canker, and are unproductive. In Yorkshire, similar circumstances have taken place; several old fruits, which were productive within my own recollection, are lost; the stocks cankered, and the trees would no longer come to bear.

The Duration of *Varieties* may, however, depend much upon management. For although nature wills that the same wood, or the same set of sap-vessels (for the wood which is produced by grafting is, in reality, no more than a protrusion of the graft—an extension of the original stock) shall, in time, lose its fecundity; yet, it is probable, that the same art which establishes a variety, may shorten or prolong its duration. Much may depend upon the *stock*, and much upon the health of the tree, and the age of the wood, from which the *graft* is taken. Or, perhaps, the *Canker* (which seems to be the natural destroyer of varieties) may be checked. But of these in their places.

The popular ideas among orchard men is, that the decline of the old fruits is owing to a want of fresh grafts from abroad—from "*Normandy*"—under a notion, that the highest-flavoured Apples grow there, in a state of nature, as the *Crab* in this Island.

That the first fruits of our ancestors were fetched from the continent, is highly probable. But it is equally probable, that the first which were originally imported, have long ago been lost; and that the numerous varieties, we are at present possessed of, were raised from the seed, in this country. *Miller*, whose extensive practice and connections enabled him to be an adequate judge of this subject, speaks of them as such. After enumerating some French apples, he says,—"the sorts, which are above-mentioned, are what have been introduced from France; but there are not above two or three of them, which are much esteemed in England, viz. the French Renette, the Renette-grise, and the Violet Apple; the other being early fruit, which do not keep long, and their flesh is generally mealy, so that they do not deserve to be propagated; as we have many better fruits in England, which I shall next mention." And in mentioning the *Golden Pippin*, one of the first apples we know, either for the table or the cider press, he says, "the *Golden Pippin* is a fruit peculiar to England.—There are few countries abroad, where this succeeds well."

At Ledbury, I was shown a "*Normandy*" apple.—This tree, with many others of the same sort, having been imported immediately from France. On seeing and tasting the fruit, I found it to be no other than the bitter-sweet, which I have seen growing, as neglected wildings, in an English hedge.

[To be continued.]

JACKSON & WRIGLEY,

LATELY FROM ENGLAND,

TAKE this Method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport and its Vicinity, that they have opened a large and commodious DYE HOUSE, and finishing Rooms, for the purpose of colouring all sorts of Silks, Satins, Armatures, and Tissues; and all sorts of Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Cloth, dyed and finished to look as well as when fresh imported. Best Navy and French Blues dyed to look equal to any imported. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour them with their Commands, may depend on the strictest Justice being done them, in having their Colours perfect, and finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Those who choose to employ them, will please to send their Goods to Messrs GARDNER and DEAN, of Newport, who are appointed to receive and forward them.

Charlestown, December 15, 1794.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,

A LARGE, convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Marlborough-Street, with a large Garden, and good Well of Water. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, December 15, 1794.

ALL Persons having any De-

mands against the Estate of SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq; deceased, or the late Copartnership of Samuel Fowler, & Sons, are requested to exhibit them to either of the subscribers;—and all indebted to said Estate, or Copartnership, are desired to make an immediate Settlement.

SAMUEL G. FOWLER, } Admini-
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } strators.

Newport, December 15, 1794.

THE Subscriber, the only present

Executrix of the last Will and Testament of PALMER SHELTON, late of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, and State of Rhode Island, deceased—hereby notifies the Creditors to bring in their Demands against the Estate of the said deceased, for Adjustment and Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PENELOPE SHELTON, Executrix.

South Kingstown, December 15, 1794.

THE Heirs of Samuel Shear-

man, formerly of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New-York, are requested to call on DANIEL BILLINGS, of Preston, New-London County, State of Connecticut, who can inform them of something very much to their Advantage.

Preston, December 4, 1794.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A FARM, in Charlestown, in the County of Washington, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well wooded and watered, cuts about Thirty Tons of Hay, and Pasture in Proportion; Two small Dwelling-Houses thereon; one-third Part of the Purchase-Money being paid down, the Purchaser may have Two Instalments for the Remainder.

Also, a FARM, in South Kingstown, within Two Miles and an Half of the Court-House, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, a Dwelling-House, and an excellent Orchard, well wooded and watered, to be sold on the Terms above said.—For Terms, apply to

JONATHAN J. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 1, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed,

by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Estate of STEPHEN POTTER, late of said South-Kingstown, deceased, represented Insolvent; and the same having been nearly expired, and the Business not finished, the said Council hath allowed Three Months longer, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, from the 10th Day of this Instant, November.—We do hereby notify all Persons, having Demands against said Estate, that we will attend on the Business, at the Dwelling-House of Major HENRY POTTER, in said Town, on the last Saturdays of the Months of November and December, in the Afternoon; and at our Dwellings the remaining Part of the whole Time, to receive their Demands;—and all Persons that Neglect to bring in their Demands, within said Time, will be foreclosed.

JONATHAN J. HAZARD, } Commis-
JOHN SEGAR, } sioners.

N. B. All Persons that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, unto the Subscriber,

ABIGAIL POTTER, Administratrix.

South Kingstown, Nov. 27, 1794.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, November 29, A. D. 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Silas Casey, and Wanton Casey, both of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Merchants, in their private Capacity, also the Creditors of Casey, Son and Greene, Merchants, in Company, and also Casey and Greene, Merchants, in Company, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of the Petition of the said Silas Casey, and Wanton Casey, for the Benefit of the Act passed June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

T O B E S O L D,

A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well finished Dwelling House, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the most Part Stone Wall; situated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.—For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premises.

N. B. The other Half of said Dwelling-House, with about 12 Acres of Land, is also to be Sold.

Exeter, Nov. 25, 1794.

T O B E S O L D, B Y

Sheffield Attwood,

B R O K E R,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel, New England Rum and Molasses by the Hog-head or Barrel, Geneva by the Barrel, Case, or smaller Quantity, Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel, Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is a large Two Story House on the Main Street, fronting the Distillery of Mr. Henry Hunter, belonging to Mr. GYLES; there are Six Rooms on a Floor, with a good Garden and Water Lot.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found. A small Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the East, and Westerly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from the Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shorham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

F o r S A L E,

EIGHTY-FOUR Acres of well-improved LAND, lying in Bolton Neck, in South Kingstown; it being Part of the valuable Tract of Land late belonging to ENOCH HAZARD, Esq; deceased. Part of which is Meadow, Arable, and Pasture Land.—To be sold very reasonable for Cash, which will be expected in the Execution of the Conveyance.—For Terms apply to

ELISHA R. POTTER,

South-Kingstown, Nov. 4, 1794.

From the Eagle.

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A PASTORAL.

FLORELLA, all blooming and fair,
Thy cheeks red potatoes outline,
Thine eyes, like a wild cat's ne'er stare,
But diffuse "mellow lustre" divine.
Thy limbs bright as hay poles appear,
And thy hand soft as soap suds to touch,
Should I grasp, though you hid me forbear,
I am sure I shall squeeze it too much.
With thy breath not pomatum itself,
In soft fragrance can ever compare;
Nor the cobwebs beneath thy cheeks self
Can equal the curls of thy hair.
When thy voice to the peacock's replies,
More sweet than the peacock's I weat,
The tear, gushing fast from my eyes,
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Yet thy form and thy music alone,
Ne'er had taught my poor gizzard to weep,
Nor should I be left to bemoan,
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Had I not, oh the rapture divine!
While my heart, like a mill clapper beat,
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Was gingerbread ever so sweet?
Then soften, ah cruel! those browns,
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Linnaeus, who knew all Nature, takes no notice of the *Apple*, still, as well as other Botanists, consider it as a production of *Art*: The various sorts, with which our orchards abound, being considered as no other than cultivated varieties of the *pyrus malus* or *Crab*: While all the rich and highly flavoured *Pears*, of which gardeners speak so loudly, are considered as no other than artificial productions, from the *pyrus communis*, or common *wild Pear*.

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By repeatedly sowing the seeds of the seedlings, in common soil, the common *Crab* would, no doubt, be produced.

The *Red-Stream*, is given up. The celebrated *Stoke Apple*, is going off; and the *Squash Pear*, which has probably furnished this country with more *Champagne* than was ever imported into it, can no longer be got so flourish: The stocks canker, and are unproductive. In Yorkshire, similar circumstances have taken place; several old fruits, which were productive within my own recollection, are lost; the stocks cankered, and the trees would no longer come to bear.

The Duration of *Fertility* may, however, depend much upon management. For although nature wills that the same wood, or the same set of sap-vessels (for the wood which is produced by grafting is, in reality, no more than a protrusion of the graft—an extension of the original stock) shall, in time, lose its fecundity; yet, it is probable, that the same art which establishes a variety, may shorten or prolong its duration. Much may depend upon the *stock*, and much upon the health of the tree, and the age of the wood, from which the graft is taken. Or, perhaps, the *Canker* (which seems to be the natural destroyer of varieties) may be checked. But of these in their places.

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ANDERSON & WIGGLES

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THE Subscriber, the only present

Executor of the last Will and Testament of PALMER SHELTON, late of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, and State of Rhode Island, deceased—hereby notifies the Creditors to bring in their Demands against the Estate of the said deceased, for Adjustment and Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PENELOPE SHELTON, Executrix.

South Kingstown December 15 1794.

THE Heirs of Samuel Shear-

man, formerly of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New-York, are requested to call on DANIEL BILLINGS, of Preston, New-London County, State of Connecticut, who can inform them of something very much to their Advantage.

Preston, December 4, 1794.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,
A FARM, in Charlestown, in the County of Washington, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well wooded and watered, cuts about Thirty Tons of Hay, and Pasture in Proportion; Two small Dwelling-Houses thereon; one-third Part of the Purchase Money being paid down, the Purchaser may have Two Instalments for the Remainder.

Also, a FARM, in South Kingstown, within Two Miles and an Half of the Court-House, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, a Dwelling-House, and an excellent Orchard, well wooded and watered, to be sold on the Terms above said.—For Terms, apply to

JONATHAN J. HAZARD.

South Kingstown, Dec. 1, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed,

by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Estate of STEPHEN POTTER, late of said South-Kingstown, deceased, represented Insolvent, and the same having been nearly expired, and the Business not finished, the said Council hath allowed Three Months longer, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, from the 10th Day of this Instant, November.—We do hereby notify all Persons, having Demands against said Estate, that we will attend on the Business, at the Dwelling-House of Major HENRY POTTER, in said Town, on the last Saturdays of the Months of November and December, in the Afternoon; and at our Dwellings the remaining Part of the whole Time, to receive their Demands;—and all Persons that Neglect to bring in their Demands, within said Time, will be foreclosed.

JONATHAN J. HAZARD, } Commis-
JOHN SEGAR, } sioners.

N.B. All Persons that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, unto the Subscriber,

ABIGAIL POTTER, Administratrix.

South Kingstown, Nov. 27, 1794.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, November 29, A. D. 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Silas Casey, and Warton Casey, both of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Merchants, in their private Capacity, also the Creditors of Casey, Son and Greene, Merchants, in Company, and also Casey and Greene, Merchants, in Company, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, then and there to show Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of the Petition of the said Silas Casey, and Warton Casey, for the Benefit of the Act passed June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well finished Dwelling House, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the most Part Stone Wall; situated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.—For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premises.

N.B. The other Half of said Dwelling House, with about 12 Acres of Land, is also to be sold.

Exeter, Nov. 25, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is a large Two Story House on the Main Street, fronting the Distillery of Mr. Henry Hunter, belonging to Mr. GYLES; there are six Rooms on a Floor, with a good Garden and Water Lot.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found. A small Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the East, and Westerly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from the Town.

About 207 Acres of Land, on New-Shorcham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S.W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N.B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

For SALE,

EIGHTY-FOUR Acres of well-improved LAND, lying in Boston Neck, in South Kingstown; it being Part of the valuable Tract of Land late belonging to Enoch HAZARD, Esq; deceased. Part of which is Meadow, Arable, and Pasture Land.—To be sold very reasonable for Cash, which will be expected in the Execution of the Conveyance.—For Terms apply to

ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingstown, Nov. 4, 1794.